The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,361.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*, $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
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Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

He is for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Lease, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '65.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., *Have formed* a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

J. P. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near'y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'65.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

S. RICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL.

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

C. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE Bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON, *Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer*, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the *HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS*, respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20 000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable *BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES,* ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

Generals Steedman's and Futlerton's Final Report.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton have recently submitted to the Secretary of War a final report of their investigation into the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, from which we take the following extracts:

REFORM.

A great reduction in the expense of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employees not in the military service of the Government. This would reduce the expense for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital servants, &c., the following amounts:

	Per annum.
Georgia,	$34,584
Alabama,	33,312
Mississippi,	30,276
Louisiana,	55,984
Texas,	10,896
Total.	$165,052

All the labor performed by these employees except, perhaps, the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the Bureau and the military.—We would again respectfully urge this amalgamation, and that one set of officers should be required to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two establishments.

We have previously stated our opinion as to the effect of the operations of the Bureau on the habits of the freedmen and their disposition to labor and support themselves, and we have seen nothing in our subsequent investigations to induce us to change the views expressed on the subject in past reports. It is so apparent that a people compelled to labor for a livelihood must be rendered less industrious by the hope or implied promise of support in idleness, that we deem it unnecessary to present further argument on the subject.

LOUISIANA.

The Bureau in this department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than the Bureau in any other State we have visited. More money has been collected and more money squandered in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States. The expenses of the Bureau, as accounted for, for the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over $300,000. To meet this expenditure there were collected, in taxes and rents, the following amounts:

For school purposes,	$96,387 36
From rents,	92,431 90
From poll tax,	40,956 11
From corps d'Afrique tax,	23,000 00
From fines,	673 10
Total.	$253,448,47

Leaving a deficit of $66,057 33, to be paid out of the National Treasury.—These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations, and Quartermasters' supplies furnished by the Government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the Bureau has been applied. At the very lowest estimate the property taken possession of, as confiscated or abandoned, amounted in value to ten millons of dollars, and the rents returned above are less than one per cent. on the entire amount.

The expenditure of the Bureau, under the present administration, for agents, civilian clerks, and employees about its headquarters alone, amount to not less than $40,236 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers, and orderlies in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the public schools under the administration of the Rev. T. W. Conway, late Assistant Commissioner, we we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whildon, formerly chief clerk in the school department, in evidence given before us and hereto appended (marked B), states that in September, 1865, Captain Pease, the school superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were but two. It was also sworn to before us that the books and records which would have shown this report to be inaccurate were destroyed in Captain Pease's office and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. On examining the pay roll No. 2 for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and appoved, names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepency of several hundred dollars between the pay roll for this month and the labor rolls No. 15.

From the sworn testimony also hereto appended it will be seen that Capt. Morse, appointed Provost Marshal of the Bureau by Mr. Conway, made the Provost Marshal's office, a slave pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at $5 a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offences, and the books only show receipts from this source amounting to $673 10.

The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays $15,000 a year as rent. We can scarcely imagine the excuses for renting land on account of the United States, when the Government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

Major General Absolom Baird is the Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana, and was also in military command of the department when we visited it.—He has undoubtedly improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway.

TEXAS.

The facilities for traveling in Texas being so limited, and the State so large, we found it impossible to make such an investigation as would enable us to report fully upon the condition of affairs in that department. The headquarters of the Bureau are located at Galveston, and a few agents are stationed in the most accessible and populous parts of the State. As to the condition of affairs in the interior, we were unable to obtain accurate information, either from the agents of the Bureau or from any other sources. We visited Richmond and Houston, where we met several of the agents from other districts, who were there in attendance on a court-martial.

At Richmond, Captain Sloan, the agent of the Bureau, is engaged in planting, in connection with his former clerk, Captain Porter, and an ex-officer of the Rebel army, Captain Mitchell. Captain Sloan denied, under oath, that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation of Messrs. Porter and Mitchell, but Major Pearson, commandant of the troops at this post, and Dr. Boyd, Post Surgeon, both subsequently swore before us that Captain Sloan told them repeatedly he was interested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he expected to realize by it. Complaints were made to us by other persons that Captain Sloan had employed the power of the Bureau to take negroes from their plantations and place them on his own. We append the testimony taken in this case, marked "C."

Among the agents we met at Houston was Lieut. C. F. Hardenbrook, First V. R.C., agent at Beaumont, Jefferson county, who stated to us that the freedmen were doing well in his district, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. Most of the freedmen were engaged in herding stock, and were paid from $10 to $15 a month in coin. He subsequently mentioned that he had recently arrested Dr. Houston, a citizen in his district, on the report of a freedman that the Doctor had said he did not regard his parole; but finding it was impossible to obtain evidence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him.—This officer reported to us other actions of his own equally absurd as this, satisfying us he was utterly incompetent for his position.

Having heard unfavorable reports from the Brenham district, we examined the agent, Captain S. A. Craig, seventeenth veteran reserve corps, whom we also met at Houston. He stated that his predecessor, Lieut. Arnold, of the 12th Illinois cavalry, had kept no records, and left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a file of orders, and he could give us no information of his official acts. We are satisfied that most of the complaints made against Captain Craig are groundless.

All the Bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere rumor. Captain Sloan, the Bureau officer at Richmond, before alluded to, while at Galveston, out of his district, arrested a respectable citizen and put him in prison, on the plea that he wanted him as a witness in a case which he only knew from rumor would be brought before him.

Ten of the thirty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Col. McConnaghe, agent in Thornton county, was formerly a Colonel in the Rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the Bureau by General Gregory, then Assistant Commissioner of the State, while still unpardoned.

We heard many rumors with respect to Gen. Gregory himself being engaged in planting, but on investigation we concluded that these statements were unfounded. While we believe Gen. Gregory to have been honest in his administration, we think his extreme views and policy produced ill-feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were very promising. The wages paid—all the payments being made in specie—were better than in any other department.

Brevet Major Gen. J. B. Kiddoo is the present Assistant Commissioner for Texas.

SUMMARY.

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which requires us to report upon the operation of the Bureau and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers; in adjoining States all cases are referred to the civil authorities; while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louisiana the expenses of the freedmen's schools, have been wholly paid by the Government; in other States the schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas they are entirely so. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedman, in favor of the freedman; in other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedman in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration.—In one State the expenses are over $300,000 a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than $50,000. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from the people; in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau Quartermasters, for the reason that where the funds used were received from taxes, rents, fines and sales of abandoned property, there were no means of ascertaining the amounts received except from the personal statements of the officers themselves. While a Quartermaster in the army, drawing his funds from the Government, has the amount charged up to him and is obliged to account for it in his return, the looseness of the administration of the Quartermaster's Department of the Bureau and the absence of all check upon the officers give no security except the personal honesty of the men themselves. We examined the accounts of Brevet Brigadier General Whittlesey, Bureau Quartermaster of the Department of Mississippi, who satisfied us that he had honestly administered the affairs of his department, and had accounted for all the money received; but whether his predecessor, who collected a large amount from taxes, rents and sales paid over to General Whittlesey, all the money in his hands belonging to the Bureau, we were unable to determine. We do not make this statement to reflect upon that officer, against whom there were no charges, but to illustrate the looseness of the system.

The official report of Col. Reno, Provost Marshal General of the Bureau of Louisiana, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, marked "D," shows a deficit of upwards of $7,000 in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collection of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner in which the books were kept. One of the defaulting officers, Lieut. Foster, who Col. Reno believes appropriated to his own use the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash-book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility, levied an "incidental tax," which Col. Reno calls "an invention of his own," and which, "with the exception of one or two hundred dollars, went into his own pocket."

We are of opinion that at the close of the war and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865, judicious Bureau and military officers did much toward restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprung up toward the freedmen, resulting perhaps mainly from the conviction that the labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had. The necessity for the Bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive in the aggregate of more harm than good. It has occasioned and will perpetuate discord as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it; and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness, an espionage upon the official action of all their courts and magistrates, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter, by an agency which in the present disorganized condition of civil government and society in the Southern States is powerless to advance the interests of either.

The best protection the freedman has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this at all times to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers, no apprehension need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this moment demand the wages which the high prices of the products of the South would justify, $1 per day and board would be the ruling wages, instead of $10 or $12 per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labor. They are bound by contract—enslaved for twelve months through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Bureau. The hands on the Mississippi steamboats are not required to make contracts, and they are getting $40 a month and their board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation negro. The freedmen on the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers are receiving, on the rice plantations, from $10 to $15 per month under contract for the year, while the laborers employed on the Georgia Central Railroad, which runs between these two streams, are getting $1 50 a day. Some complaints were made to us by the planters on the Savannah river that their laborers were discontented and did not work as required by their contracts. One of the planters, a practical, liberal-minded man, explained the cause of the discontent to be the low wages at which the negroes were hired. He said: "I can get hands enough, and good work done, too, by paying a dollar a day and rations; and I am paying that, and expect to pay even more. I can give $3 a day and make money. The negro is going to make all he can out of his freedom, and he has a right to do so." The enlightened policy advocated by this gentleman—a policy strictly in accordance with justice and sound political economy—is defeated by the contract system, inaugurated and forced into practical operation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. We met with instances of freedmen working for $10 a month and rations, under yearly contracts sanctioned by the Bureau, while in the same field, doing the same work, other freedmen, not under contracts, were getting $1 a day and rations. In all the large towns in the Mississippi valley, during the months of May and June, planters were offering $1 per day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of Government, given by the officers and agents of the Bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for $10 per month. If the freedmen are left free to contract, the demand for their labor and the competition among employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harshly or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many planters who treated their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been obliged to sell or lease their plantations.

We are unable to discover why the simple rules which regulate and control the relations of labor and capital in the Northern States should not obtain as well in the South—why the national Government should permit the laboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in one section of the country, and appoint an agent to sell it for him in another section. It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the South were not bound by contracts their wages would be at least fifty per cent. higher at this time than they are, and there would be less discontent among the freedmen than now exists, and far less duty for the agents of the Bureau to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among freedmen results from the low rate of wages at which they have been hired, under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the Bureau. This discontent makes the freedmen unwilling to work, and their indolence provokes the planter, who not unfrequently resorts to violence to enforce his contract, and this makes business for the officer who sanctioned the contract. Investigation follows, resulting generally in finding the freedmen at fault for refusing to labor according to their contracts, and they are required to return to the plantation, while the planter is admonished to curb his temper. In some cases of this nature the contract is declared forfeited by the conduct of the planter, who goes away from the Bureau feeling that a decision has been made that freedmen are not bound to fulfil their engagements. The fault—the cause of the difficulty—is in the contract, which has been unjustly forced upon the poor freedmen.

It must not be inferred from what we have written that we are opposed to the freedmen contracting with the planters. By no means. We believe the very best thing they can do is to make contracts, either for a share of the crops or for liberal wages; but we are opposed to agents of the National Government assuming to hire them out, prescribing the term of service and stipulating the wages to be paid them. They are not free so long as any such control is exercised over them, nor can they ever receive a just reward for their labor while they are compelled to hire within a given time for a specified term. In Mississippi and other States the freedmen were compelled, by orders from officers of the bureau, to enter into contracts within limited periods, which enabled all who wanted hands to get them at low wages, while if the freedmen had not been interfered with, the demand for labor would have enabled them to secure just remuneration. It is a great error to suppose that the freedmen are not competent to enter into contracts for themselves. They are sharp at a bargain, know well what a good contract is, and are much better collectors than white people.

As an evidence of the rigid manner in which contracts are enforced by agents of the Bureau against the freedmen, we may mention a case which came under our own observation. A colored blacksmith, who fled from his master during the war, and enlisted in the United States army, being about to be mustered out of service, wrote to his wife, requesting her not to contract for more than a month or two at a time, as he intended to return home as soon as he was mustered out, and set up shop and go to housekeeping. His wife accordingly declined at first to make a long contract, but was finally compelled to engage herself for a year. The soldier on his return, went to the plantation where his wife was working and applied for her release, but failed to get her. He then sent a written statement of the case to an agent of the Bureau, who forwarded it to the Assistant Commissioner of the State. It was returned from headquarters with the following endorsement:

"Inasmuch as the wife of Wm. Carter has made a contract for the year 1866 she must observe its requirments. The sub-commissioner will inform Wm. Carter that the interests of the freed people religiously observing their agreements are paramount to the wishes of individuals, and that the power of the Bureau will only be used to protect them from manifest injustice. There being no positive evidence of such injustice in this case the Bureau has no interference to make."

It is evident that this officer considers a labor contract more sacred than a marriage contract.

The system of contracts now existing in the South, and enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a modified form. What is the difference to the negro whether he is sold for five dollars or for five thousand; for thirty years to thirty masters, or for thirty years to one master? It is involuntary servitude in either case, and a practical defeat of the Emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln. If the freedman leaves work to seek employment at better wages he is arrested as a vagrant by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, and put to labor on the roads, with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by General Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina. If fatigued from overwork he desires rest for a day; if he leaves the plantation to visit a relative or friend it is made a penal offence, and a fine of $50 is imposed, as will be seen by Circular No. 14 of General Kiddoo, Assistant Commissioner for Texas, hereto annexed and marked E. If he refuses to contract at all he is arrested by the Bureau Provost Marshal and sold for a few dollars to the nearest planter, as in the case of Captain Morse of New Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the Bureau in this and other respects has been made a justification for the discriminating legislation of some of the Southern States. The only remedy against a white man for a breach of contract is a suit for damages, and we can see no reason why the same remedy should not be applied and conceded in the case of the black man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. If he is a freeman it is neither just nor lawful for any person to assume control of him and certainly not more just or lawful for an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to do so than for a Southern planter.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN, }
J. S. FULLERTON, } Com'rs.

DURING the past few years the Radicals mobbed, exiled, or massacred hundreds of white freemen of the Republic who claimed the right to exercise the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. Then, at all times and under all possible circumstances, as they do at present, the Democracy disapproved of and denounced all such revolutionary and criminal practices. Now, when a great dread comes over the Radicals, and they causelessly fear the goring of their own ox, they agree with the Democrats that such things are brutal, barbarous and infamous.

Ben Beast Butler, Major General of the Massachusetts "braves," (militia) is "playing soldier" again. Last week he appointed an aide-de camp, a quartermaster and a judge advocate—all gorgeous staff officers to the great doctor Butler himself. Next fall they propose to train in some quiet pasture in Massachusetts. Ben will miss the spoons and plate when training day comes again. If his soldiering is done in the vicinity of any city or town it will be as well for the inhabitants to lock up their valuables. We do not say Ben will *steal* but he had a mighty *taking* way with him in New Orleans.

A number of officers were descanting on the business sacrifices each had made by entering the service. Several had expressed their losses in high figures, when the Captain broke in with—

"I have lost more by entering the service than any other officer present; I lost ten thousand dollars in gold."

"How did that happen?" said an officer who had placed his figures above the others.

"When I entered the service," said Ike, "I thought of marrying a girl worth $10,000, but soon after I left the State she married another chap!"

The motto—"A fool and his money are soon parted" should be slightly changed to meet the case of a young man at Grand Rapids, Michigan, who got very much intoxicated and went down on all-fours to have a fight with a bull pup. Puppy got hold of the young man's nose, and after much scuffling, tore it off.

THE tears we shed for those we love are the streams which water the garden of the heart, and without them it would be dry and barren, and the gentle flowers of affection would perish.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."—That's the question. To be for negro suffrage and vote for Geary—or not to be, and vote for Clymer.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 24, 1866.

Democratic National Union Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

FOR SENATOR,

B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

The Climber.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

REDUCED TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance, $3 00
Twenty " " " " " 5.00
Less than ten copies to one address. 40 cts per copy.

Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

UNION and PEACE!

TAXATION
WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
Is Tyranny!

DEMOCRATIC

AND NATIONAL UNION

MASS MEETING!

The Democrats and Johnson Union men of Bedford county are hereby respectfully requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, for the purpose of considering the political issues that are at present before the people.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
(Post Master General under Mr. Lincoln) will be present to address the meeting. HON. J. McDOWELL SHARPE, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and other speakers, will also speak to the people.

Fellow citizens of Bedford county! A great crisis is upon the country!—Shall the Union be restored, or Disunion perpetuated? Shall eight millions of people be made slaves, by enforcing upon them *Taxation without Representation?* Shall *Ten States* be stricken from the Union, *Ten Stars* blotted from the flag? Shall The Freedmen's Bureau continue to pile up millions of debt upon the Government, and shall the Negro Civil Rights Bill place the Black Man above the White? These are grave and momentous issues. Come and hear the leading statesmen of the country discuss them. Come, men of all parties, from all parts of the county, come and hear for yourselves; accept Truth and reject Error.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The conferees for this Senatorial District met in this place, on Saturday last, and nominated the editor of this paper as the Democratic and National Union candidate for State Senate. We are happy to say that this nomination meets our entire approbation, though our modesty almost prevents us from putting this in print. We can only return our thanks for the honor conferred upon us, with the assurance that we shall do our utmost to bear the banner of the Democrats and Conservatives to victory on the second Tuesday of October.

ANOTHER war! A correspondent writing us from Cumberland, Md., (see another column) informs us that Mr. John Cessna, of this place, made a speech there recently in which he said there would be another war! Who wants war! If any body desires to see this country deluged with blood a second time, let them vote the Radical ticket!

COLORADO has gone Democratic!—Another gain. Hurrah for the "Earthquakes!"

"RESTORING REBELS TO POWER."

This is the constant out-cry of the opponents of President Johnson. Well, the question is just this: *Shall the people of the South be made slaves? Shall they be taxed and yet not be represented in the Government? Shall they be governed by military satraps at the expense of the whole country? or shall they be permitted to govern themselves as the people of other States do?* They have submitted to the authority of the Government; they have not only given up all idea of resisting the Government, but they have surrendered their doctrine of the right of secession and have yielded up their institution of slavery. Their leading men declare that they are loyal and swear that they will forever remain so. Gov. Orr and Senator Perry, of South Carolina, declared in our own hearing, at a meeting at the National Guards Hall, Philadelphia, a few days ago, that *the South has forever abandoned Secession and Negro Slavery*; that those questions had been submitted to the arbitrament of arms, *and the trial by battle had decided against Secession and Slavery.* Let that decision, said Messrs. Orr and Perry, *be final and eternal.* Now when these leaders of the South thus publicly proclaim the defeat and submission of their section; when they declare themselves and their people more ardently attached to the Union than ever before; when they ask the pardon of the Government and desire once more and forever hereafter to live with us as friends and brothers; shall we repel them, saying, "We will have nothing to do with you Rebels and Traitors?" Would such a course, on our part, be just? Nay, would it be patriotic? How could we ever have that true peace which flows from the hearts of people who respect and love each other? Such a course would damn us in the eyes of the civilized world. The oppression of Hungary by Austria, the trampling under foot of Poland by Russia, the thraldom of Ireland beneath the yoke of Britain, all would pale into insignificance before the abject slavery to which the policy of the Radicals would reduce ten States and eight millions of people. For no such purpose was our Government established. To no such end was the war for the maintenance of that Government waged. Our civil polity rests upon the theory of united, co-equal and independent States. The war was waged to maintain that polity, and in order to accomplish that end, to *bring back Rebels to the discharge of their duties as citizens. Now, when repentant Rebels get down upon their knees and ask to be allowed to discharge the duties of citizens*, are we to say they shall not be permitted? Shall we say to them, "Though you desire to be loyal, though you are willing to live with us as brothers, we will not suffer you? Though you have repented in sack-cloth and ashes, we will have nothing to do with you?" Never! Never! If God has implanted one charitable feeling in our bosoms, if one spark of love for the good of our common country animates our hearts, we will scout from our minds every thought of so great injustice, so contemptible an exhibition of malignity.

FINAL PROCLAMATION OF PEACE!

The Southern States all Within the Union!

The State of Texas having formally resumed her allegiance to the Union, the President has issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, peace restored throughout all the land and the Union re-established in its original entirety. The civil law will now take the place of military rule every where. The arts of peace will once more be cultivated from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande, without one interrupting jar from the rude hand of military power. Oh! God of Peace and Love! Thanks be to that beneficent and merciful Providence which has delivered us from anarchy, war and death! Thanks be to that Power Who alone can make our national re-union permanent and to Whom we now address our prayer for unity, harmony and fraternity among the people!

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The most important as well as the largest Convention ever held in this country since the formation of the Government, assembled in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. The National Union Convention will be written down in history as a gigantic success. The greatest and best men from all sections of the country, the wisest statesmen and the purest patriots, took part in its councils. It was a true Union Convention. It was an assemblage of the representative men of every State, men determined to re-unite in the bonds of fraternal love, the broken sections of our country. The work of the Convention is crystalized in the Address and Declaration of Principles which it put forward. We shall lay the Address before our readers at an early day. For abstract of the proceedings see another column.

A BRIEF APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

Christians! Follow'rs of the Prince of Peace! do you approve the bitterness with which a partizan press assails the people of the South and all who desire their restoration to the Union? Do you want to live at eternal enmity with those people? Do you want to oppress them with taxes and yet not permit them to be represented in the Goverement which they are forced to sustain? Would you blot our national name with injustice and brand the American character with the stigma of tyranny? Would you make a Poland, a Hungary, or an Ireland, of the South? God forbid! We appeal to your sense of justice, we invoke you by every feeling which animates a Christian's heart, we adjure you by every instinct of mercy, by every hope that your own transgressions may be forgiven, to act like true Christians, to frown upon all attempts to stir up sectional discord; to deal mercifully and in the spirit of charity with those who have erred; and to do all in your power to bring peace and concord to the people. If you believe in the doctrines of the beloved Saviour you can do nothing else. Malice, Hatred, Revenge, the ruling passions in the hearts of those men who now denounce the submissive people of the South and all who would live at peace with them, are of the Devil, and he who gives them room in his breast, is not simply a sinner, he is a fiend! Choose ye, then, whether ye will act the part of Christian men, or whether you will degrade yourselves into the bestiality which wreaks its vengeance upon the defenceless and tramples under foot even those who are kneeling in the dust and suing for pardon. Meanwhile remember that

"Mercy is a quality that is not strained;
It is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives
And him that takes."

GEARY COMES OUT AT LAST!

He Declares Openly for Negro Suffrage!

Let Every Voter Know It!

John W. Geary has just made a speech at "Lochiel Iron Works," in which he took open ground in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE! He declared that he was "ready to meet the issue of Negro Suffrage, and he was not prepared to deny THE RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN!" Hitherto some people have thought that Geary was not in favor of Negro Suffrage. Now he has settled all doubts on that subject. Let every body know that Geary says he is not prepared to deny the Negro the right to vote.

THAT cock won't fight! We mean the answer which the organ of the Disunionists makes to Col. Filler's allegation that he was "counted out" in the "Republican" County Convention.—The blame cannot be shifted upon the Secretary of that Convention who is now residing in Baltimore, to whom Col. Filler does not attach any blame for his defeat. Nor can it shield the fraud which was perpetrated upon Col. Filler, behind charges against Democratic candidates or the Democratic County Convention. Votes were not called out for one man *and tallied for another* in the Democratic Convention, as Col. Filler alleges and says he can prove, was done in the "Republican" Convention. But the fraud upon Col. Filler is cast into the shade by the trickery which was used to floor Capt. Stuckey in the Republican Legislative Conference. In order to defeat all chances of Dr. Duffield's nomination for Senator, the conferees from Somerset, at the instance of Mr. Stutzman and his friends, voted for Richards, thus defeating Capt. Stuckey, in order to give Mr. Stutzman a show for the nomination. If there was any other reason for defeating the one-legged soldier, Capt. Stuckey, we would be glad to have the organ of the Disunionists state it.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General, Judge Blair, will address the people of Bedford county, on Monday evening of Court week, Sept. 3. Judge Blair was one of the founders of the "Republican" party, and clung to its organization until it deserted its principles, to follow Thad Stevens. Go and hear him.

CURTIN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

At York, the other day, Gov. Curtin standing by Gen. Geary's side, and speaking for him, said: "*If the South desires the Negroes to vote, come on with your wool! There can be no possible objection to it!*" All, therefore, that is needed to make Negro Suffrage right in Pennsylvania, is that the South agree to it.

THE "earthquake" in Kentucky has been terrific. Instead of 25,000 Democratic majority as stated last week, Kentucky gives us nearly 50,000! Pennsylvania will follow the footsteps of the State of Henry Clay.

THAD. STEVENS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS!

He Declares Negroes to be the Equals of White Foreigners!

Thaddeus Stevens was re-nominated for Congress, by the Radicals of Lancaster county, one day last week, and upon accepting the nomination he made a speech from which we make the following extract:

"We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia, when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality"—"Nigger"—"Nigger"—"Nigger!" *We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to them who are their equals.*"

The man who uttered these words stands in the fore-front of the Radical faction. He is its Jupiter Tonans, and as he winks it nods. He speaks for it and his utterances are accepted by its members as parts of their creed. Hence the Radical faction, through Thaddeus Stevens, formally and solemnly declare that *Negroes are the equals of white foreigners!* Foreign-born citizens! Descendants of the pioneers who came from the banks of the Rhine, from the vine-clad hills of France, from the green fields of Erin, from bonnie England and from glorious Scotland! Do you believe in such doctrine, and will you march under the banner of such leaders?

ABUSE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Geary in a recent speech at York, said that the soldiers who assembled at Harrisburg on the first of August, were "Shysters and Cowards, Skulkers and Hospital Bummers." To say the least of it, such language was very unbecoming in one who aspires to the dignified position of Governor of Pennsylvania. But what shall be said of a man who applies such epithets to the bravest of the brave, simply because they do not choose to cast their votes for him? For instance, take the representatives of our own county in that Convention. Who will dare to repeat what Geary has said, in regard to THOS. H. LYONS, LAWRENCE DEFIBAUGH, PHILIP HUZZARD, JEREMIAH THOMPSON and PHILIP LEONARD? These men served from the beginning of the war to its close, and did their whole duty wherever their presence was required, whether in the exhausting march, in the deadly breach, or amid the dangers and horrors of the field of battle. Let the soldiers remember how Geary has slandered their comrades.

GEN. GRANT ALL RIGHT.

The Committee appointed by the National Union Convention to present a copy of the Address and Resolutions of the Convention to President Johnson, performed that duty at the White House, on Saturday last. Senator Reverdy Johnson made the presentation speech. The President made a most excellent and patriotic reply, which we will lay before our readers in due time. During the ceremony, GEN. U. S. GRANT *stood by the President's side*, and at the close of the proceedings the two retired together. The President made some patriotic allusions to the services of Gen. Grant, which were loudly cheered by the audience. Here is another opportunity for Geary. Is Grant a "Shyster and a coward, a skulker and a Hospital Bummer," too?

A SPECK OF WAR.

Prince Maximilian, of Mexico, having proclaimed the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports closed to foreign and coasting traffic, President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring the manifesto of Maximilian null and void, because the blockade proclaimed is not supported by sufficient naval or military force. The President's proclamation concludes by saying that "any attempt which shall be made to enforce the blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed." This may lead to a serious dispute between our Government and Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. But the President is right in maintaining the rights of our citizens abroad, and the people will sustain him in the step he has taken.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY prints weekly interminable columns of stuff about "rebels" and "traitors," just as though the war was still raging and the Southern people had not submitted to the authority of the Government.—Just such miserable public scolds as the *Repository* are the sole cause of any alienation that may yet exist between the people of the North and those of the South. The ranting and blustering of these pestilent creatures serves only to keep up discord between those who should be united in feeling and sentiment. If we are ever to have peace and concord in this land of ours, such public nuisances as the *Franklin Repository* must be abated.

UNION!

The People of the United States in Council.

A WHOLE COUNTRY AND AN UNMUTILATED FLAG.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY.

THE HEROES AND STATESMEN OF THE COUNTRY DECLARE THAT THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS MUST BE CHANGED.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX Temporary Chairman.
SENATOR DOOLITTLE Permanent President.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND PERFECT HARMONY.

The Great National Union Convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the grand Wigwam prepared for its sittings on Tuesday, 14th inst., and was called to order by Post Master General A. W. Randall. Delegates were present from every State and Territory in the Union. The best men of all parties were present. Republicans and Democrats sat side by side in its councils. Northern war men and Southern war men met and shook hands in token of re-union. Massachusetts and South Carolina clasped hands, and as the band struck up the air of "Auld Lang Syne," many a manly heart was touched and many an eye filled with tears of joy that the friendship of the past was about to be restored, never again to be broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Convention was organized yesterday by the temporary selection of Gen. Dix as President. After the delivery of his opening address, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. M'Donough, committees on credentials and organization were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at noon to-day—15. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, George Francis Train and H. Clay Dean sent in letters of withdrawal as delegates, in order to promote harmony. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following incidents:

At a quarter of twelve o'clock the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the "Flag of our Union forever," and a few minutes before twelve Senator Cowan, Senator Doolittle, Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior; A. W. Randall, Esq., Postmaster General and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Wendell, and other prominent lights of the National Union Convention, walked up the main aisle and took their seats on the speaker's platform.

Shortly after these gentlemen were seated, a novel scene took place, the like of which has not been witnessed since the first agitation of the slavery question. The Hon. A. W. Randall announced that the delegates from those two ultra sections of the Union, Massachusetts and South Carolina, would enter the building arm in arm. The effect was electrical. The delegates rose to their feet, and sent forth cheers upon cheers, making the welkin ring with their huzzas.

The delegates alluded to entered and marched arm in arm up the eastern aisle of the Wigwam. The South Carolina delegation was headed by Governor J. L. Orr, and the Massachusetts party by Gen. Couch. Amid the most tumultuous applause these gentlemen took their seats. The band then struck up a national air, which was greeted with great applause, after which the air so popular with the rebels during the war, "Dixie," was performed, when the entire delegation vociferously applauded. General Custer led the applause when "Dixie" was played.—Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, then rose, and in stentorian tones proposed three cheers for the thirty-six United States, which were given with considerable vim. Some delegate then proposed three cheers for President Johnson, which were met with a rather spirited response, and these were followed by three cheers for the Union, and also three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

When the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, was proposed as temporary chairman, the late rebel General "Dick Taylor" rose and proposed three cheers for him, which were given with considerable zest.

The deliberations of the Convention were opened by a speech from General Dix, after he occupied the chair. The speech was very conservative in its character, and was delivered with great emphasis and expression. A number of the sentiments uttered by the General found a ready response on the part of those assembled, and he was frequently interrupted with applause.—The General is a very finished speaker, and he was listened to with great attention.

The scene during the prayer that followed General Dix's speech was very impressive. The entire assemblage rose to their feet, and a deathlike stillness prevailed, while the clergyman with a clear voice and distinct enunciation, invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the deliberations of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Committee on Permanent Organization yesterday (15th) reported Hon. J. R. Doolittle as permanent President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Vallandigham's letter of withdrawal was read. A committee of two from each State was appointed on resolutions—Messrs. Cowan and Bigler representing Pennsylvania—the former as chairman. The following dispatch was received from the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To the Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Convention at Philadelphia: I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate result.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

An immense number of people were present in the Wigwam, among them many ladies. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony prevailed. Hon. Hiester Clymer entered the Convention at a quarter of twelve o'clock, and was received with deafening applause from the whole vast assemblage. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

At 12 o'clock yesterday the scene inside the Wigwam baffled description. It becoming generally known that the Convention would assemble at the Wigwam, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, long before the hour announced for the commencement of business the spacious edifice was completely filled, not an available seat was vacant, and such a perfect sea of human heads as presented itself to the sight has rarely been seen in this city.

The contractors for the Wigwam have informed us that the building will accommodate nearly fifteen thousand people. If such is the fact, there were fifteen thousand present, for while Senator Doolittle was speaking there was not a nook or corner in the vast auditorium that did not display a human head.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Convention assembled in the Wigwam at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Every seat in the auditorium was filled. The attendance of ladies was much larger than on any previous session.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reimensnyder, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Doolittle rose and said: Before proceeding to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce, as the first response to the call for this Convention in political action, the result of the Colorado election. [Applause.]

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 15.—Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, Administration candidate, over Chillicote, Radical. [Great Applause.]

Mr. Crowell, of New Jersey—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Union National executive committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Reverdy Johnson—who in rising was greeted with loud applause—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Carried.

Charles Knapp, of the District of Columbia. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed to consist of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Carried.

Gen. Patton, of Penn'a., offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which, under the rules of the Convention, was referred without reading or debate.

Mr. Cowan. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to Morton M'Michael, Esq., mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sittings of this Convention. [Applause.] Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, after a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a great part of the night, offered the following declaration of principless, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the Secretary of this Convention will read; and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York. [Applause.]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the declaration of principles.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1st. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2d. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3d. Representation in the congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people.

4th. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5th. The constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

6th. Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions.

7th. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the State of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every rigat of person and property.

8th. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to be to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9th. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

10th. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The reading of the various resolutions was interrupted by frequent applause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, editor of the *N. Y. Times* and Republican member of Congress from that city, then appeared upon the platform for the purpose of reading the Address to the people. His appearance was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted some minutes.—The reading of the address called forth the frequent plaudits of the assembled multitude, and Mr. Raymond was required to repeat the reading of that part of it which referred to the equality of the States and the right of the people of all the States to representation in Congress. During the reading of the Address, there was not an inch of standing room in the Wigwam, whilst outside the police were compelled to form a line to keep back the thousands who were struggling to get into the vestibule of the crowded building. At about 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday, (16th.) the Convention, having finished its labors in perfect harmony, adjourned *sine die*. Thus closed the proceedings of the greatest popular assembly convened in the history of the Republic. Thus gloriously will also its object be attained—the Union of the States and the restoration of peace and prosperity to the country.

Disunion Meeting in Cumberland, Md.

MR. EDITOR:—For the last two weeks, the Radical Disunionists of this city and county, have had their hopes and expectations greatly excited at the prospect of the great Abolition gathering that was to take place last Saturday, the 11th of August. The faithful here looked with great interest to the approach of the day, as their leaders had taught them to believe that they would hear the choicest orators of the Abolition faith. The names of Nye, of Nevada, Hamilton, of Texas, Stokes, of Tennessee, the present congressman from this district, Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, together with other lesser lights, were ostentatiously paraded in the placards calling the meeting for the last two weeks. The audience fully expected to be regaled with the choicest bits of Abolition oratory, but what a disappointment! Instead of the distinguished Disunionists whom the leaders had promised their followers to hear, they were forced to be content with two renegade Democrats, who have been abolitionized within the last five years, to wit: one Joseph Stewart, who made a little election district reputation during the war, and who had for some time held the office of deputy clerk, for Baltimore County Circuit Court; the other, John Cessna, of your town, who once had some position with the Democracy of Bedford, and whom they elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Of John Cessna I can say something, as I have long known him and am acquainted with his political antecedents, but before I proceed to pay my respects to this illustrious convert to the abolition cause, I will endeavor to convey to you some idea of the character and size of the meeting.

I did suppose from the size of the hand-bill that decorated the lamp-posts and corners of the streets, for the last two weeks, that it would be impossible to number the voters that would be in attendance; indeed as I had some curiosity to see John Cessna perform in his present character of Abolitionist, I was fearful that I would be unable to procure a good position to see and hear from the unusual crowd that would be in attendance. But I encountered no such difficulty, for aside from the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, there were, all told, from fifty to seventy-five persons present. A band of music paraded the streets for the purpose of adding to the size of the meeting, but it would not answer, and it was apparent and patent to every one, so far as numbers were concerned, that it was a ridiculous failure.

After the appointment of the officers the performance was commenced by Mr. Stewart. His remarks were evidently prepared with much care. It is only necessary to say that he was thoroughly familiar with the Abolition catechism, which is placed in the hands of every recreant Democrat who attaches himself to the Abolition Church. His speech abounded in all those trite phrases which are taught by the Disunion schoolmasters, Sumner, Stevens and Wade, such as "rebels," "copperheads," "traitors," "the life of the nation," &., &c. I will content myself with Stewart by saying that the glibness with which he used the choice and elegant words that I have named, shows his thorough familiarity with the Abolition dictionary and that after a time of further probation, unless there should be a collapse of the party, he may expect some reward for his new-born zeal.

But the *great* speaker of the occasion was your townsman, John Cessna. As I am a Pennsylvanian and know John as an old politician, I had some curiosity to see how he would perform in his character as an abolition speaker. I can only say that he was entirely equal to the task and his speech won the unqualified approbation of his Abolition audience. He well knew the Disunion party with which he now affiliates and that nothing he could say would be too strong for their stomachs. He was particularly violent upon the whole Southern people; predicted another war in 1868, when they would be compelled, with uplifted hands, to sue for pardon or be driven into the Gulf of Mexico. As for General Lee, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose, he consigned him to the gallows. But that portion of Cessna's speech, with which his appreciative audience was most delighted, was that in which he taught his brethren how they could retain their ill-gotten power. *Hearken, people of Bedford!* This man, Cessna, here announced as his opinion, that the abolitionists, *with the loyal negroes*, constitute a majority of the citizens of the United States, and that if they, *the abolitionists and negroes*, only cling together and remain united, both in winter and summer, in despite of color and scent, they the loyal men, could always retain the government in their hands. The announcement of this opinion encouraged and seemed to arouse the spirits of his brethren, which have been rather drooping for the last month in this latitude. It remained for this man to point out the way by which the Abolitionists could retain power, even in Maryland, to wit, *a perfect union between the negro and white man.* Only let the white man eschew the spirit of caste and be regardless of the perfume that emanates from the hide of his black brethren, and the Abolitionists will be enabled to retain their ascendancy even in Maryland. I know that no white man in this State, however deeply steeped in the abolition pool, would have been so shameless as to have suggested such a coalition. It remained for this Pennsylvania abolitionist to suggest this union of white and black, to achieve a party triumph. As a native of Pennsylvania, I feel satisfied that when this man Cessna, suggested this infamous and filthy coalition between white and black, that he was speaking the opinions of but few of the citizens of the Old Keystone State.

In conclusion, I would suggest, in view of John Cessna's remarks, that when he again addresses the people, a special flag should be prepared to adorn the stand from which he speaks, in place of the red, white and blue, a black and white flag, the black side strongly preponderating as a fit emblem of his opinions. Truly yours,

J. SNIDER.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
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Mar.					1	2	3
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Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
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July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
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Sept.							1
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Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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Nov.					1	2	3
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Dec.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*these advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Dickerrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Geary & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Lemon; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Deffebaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Day; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blyzer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford. Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

NOTICE.—The Democratic County Committee will meet in the Court House, *on Tuesday* afternoon of Court week, immediately after Court adjourns. A full attendance is requested.

J. W. DICKERSON, Chairman.

THE JUNIATA-SOCIAL EMBROGLIO.—The Huntingdon *Monitor* undertakes to make up for the want of facts and absence of logic in its articles defending the conduct of the Social Base Ball Club, by resorting to slang and personal abuse. We made certain statements of facts which the *Monitor* has not controverted and dares not deny. We have contradicted and disproved its falsehoods and fully vindicated the Juniata and the citizens of Bedford against the aspersions of the *Monitor*. If that paper can satisfy itself by wallowing in the slough of its own black-guardism, we have no right to complain. We are only determined not to permit it to wipe its filth upon our skirts. Hence we dismiss the controversy by merely asking, in the name of the Captain of the Juniata, why it is that the Captain of the Social has not opened a correspondence with the former, as he promised to do, in relation to the playing of a return match? The Captain of the Juniata would like to know?

THE HELENA GLEE CLUB will give a musical concert in the Court House, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Helena, in Broad Top township. This benefit will be given for the purpose of raising money to assist in paying a church debt. The members of the church are poor, and are laboring under a heavy debt incurred in building their house of worship, and take this method of obtaining assistance. We hope our citizens will give them a liberal encouragement.

JAS. F. DEYARMIN, Pumpmaker, of Bloody Run borough, has inserted a pump ninety-nine feet ten inches long, in the well on "Keefe Farm," now owned by Adam Shaffer, in Bedford township. It is due to Mr. Deyarmin to state that a number of persons, in same business, in this and other counties, refused to perform the work, on account, as they alleged, of its impracticability.

LAYING OF THE EPISCOPAL CORNER STONE.—The account of the laying of the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church furnished by a correspondent, came to hand too late for publication in this issue. We will give it in our next.

AMONG the boarders at present at Mrs. Filler's, we notice Gen. Pennypacker, one of the heroes of the late war. Gen. Pennypacker led a brigade in the attack upon Fort Fisher and was very severely wounded. The General is still suffering from some of his wounds.

EXCURSION.—An excursion train containing a party, prominent among whom was Lewis T. Watson, Esq., late President of the H. & B. T. M. R. R. Co., arrived at Mt. Dallas, on Monday evening last. The party are now at the Springs.

PROPOSED ERECTION OF A ROLLING MILL.—We have been requested to publish the following article on the subject of erecting a Rolling Mill at Hopewell, this county. It is with great pleasure that we comply with this request and add our sincerest wishes for the success of the enterprise proposed:

"He is said to be a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. That this great fact is true in the useful industrial arts, as well as in agricultural economy, appears self evident. Hence, where a single man or company of men, by the judicious application of capital and labor, produce or increase the production of materials required in the section of country in which their enterprise may be located, they are not only benefitting that region specially, but are contributing to the aggregate industry and wealth of the whole country.

The benefits of such an enterprise will be more fully appreciated when it is known that the produced article is manufactured from materials native to the section embraced in the operations. It is true that parties entering on such an enterprise expect from the general benefits conferred by it to realize, by careful and economical management, a liberal return on their investment.

Appreciating the above facts, a few gentlemen have united to canvas portions of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset to solicit subscriptions of stock for the purpose of erecting a merchant bar Rolling Mill at the town of Hopewell or Saxton, or such other point as a majority of the Stockholders may deem most eligible.

It is proposed to issue 700 shares of Stock of $100 each, making the capital $70,000. It is not intended to begin operations until the Stockholders decide not only the location of the mill, but also its general capacity, and cost, for which purpose, it is proposed that after organization the Stockholders appoint a committee to report on the most economical machinery, its cost, capacity, expense of working, and estimated revenue with other matters pertinent to the enterprise—after which the stock will be called in to meet the expenses of the work as they accrue. The mill is intended to roll ordinary bar iron for general country use, giving special attention to the scantling of iron required by the coal operators in the Broad Top Coal Region. It is not designed to anticipate the report of the committee to be appointed by the Stock holders, but to briefly advert to the fact of the general prosperity of the rolling mills of the country. One instance, well authenticated may be adduced—a rolling mill and nail manufactoring company in a small town, realized during the past year, a net profit of $41,000 on an investment in machinery and mill of about $70,000. It is reasonably claimed for the present enterprise that it can obtain a portion of its supply of pig iron from the Hopewell Furnace and the balance from furnaces in the district embraced in its operations. Hence if a liberal profit can be made, say at Pittsburg, by manufacturing bars from pig iron, a large portion of which is procured from furnaces in the Juniata district, a much larger profit *should* be realized by the manufacture of iron bars in the vicinity where the pig iron is produced, as the freight of the pig iron to Pittsburg and the return freight on manufactured bars is saved, thus:

Freight on 1½ tons of pig iron to Pittsburg to make one ton of Merchant bar	$15 00
Freight on 1 ton of Merchant bar from Pittsburg to Broad Top	$10.00
Total freight and expenses	$25.00

Estimating $10 to cover all freight charges on pig metal to and manufactured bar from the proposed works, it shows a saving of $15.00 per ton on manufactured iron. The demand for iron in the Broad Top Coal region is estimated at 1000 tons per year, which at the mere saving in freight of $15,00 per ton will give $15,000.

It may be claimed that in Pittsburg and other manufacturing towns skilled labor is easily procured—this it is believed will be fully compensated by the advantages offered to such workmen by cheap rents in a country location, when it is considered that the Broad Top region abounds in all the elements required for the successful manufacture of iron—excellent coal coke and its justly celebrated Juniata pig iron to work on, the success of such an enterprise can scarcely be doubted. It is confidently believed that the quality of iron manufactured will not, with ordinary care and skill, be inferior to any in the country. It can therefore be offered in market with full reliance that it will give the purchaser entire satisfaction and thus secure a permanent demand. Should the new Tariff Bill, as recently passed by a large majority in the popular House of Congress, become a law, it would undoubtedly stimulate and foster this great branch of the National industry, and give *more* than full work to all the rolling mills in the country to supply the home demand.

Believing the statements thus submitted to be substantially correct, they respectfully and earnestly invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in establishing the proposed works. They entertain no doubt that an industrial enterprise of this kind presents a safe and reliable opportunity for investing capital where it will not only be remunerative to the subscribers, but will confer a permanent benefit on their own section of the country—stimulating other branches of industry and commerce in its limits, and increasing its population and wealth. This is no wild speculation, anticipating fabulous dividends, but a matter of industrial fact of supply and demand—looking to fair profits alone on a careful investment in manufacture demanded by the wants around it, in a region of country where as yet no such works have been established.

The opportunity, thus presented, is now open to the citizens to secure its advantages amongst themselves. It requires little acumen to anticipate the fact that if there is not sufficient enterprise to secure so desirable a result, the citizens of some other more enterprising section will promptly avail themselves of the evident *want* of such a manufactory and erect it—thus leaving the region now contemplated "out in the col."

John Fulton, Resident and Mining Eng. H. & B. T. R. R. Saxton, Pa.
E. McHugh, Supt. Powelton Collieries, Powelton, Pa.
Geo. W. Garrettson, Cashier 1st National Bank; H. G. Fisher, Wm. A Orbison, Oliver Ayers, Supt., H. & B. T. R. R. Huntingdon, Pa.
W. H. Aaron, J. A. Royer, Pattonsville, Pa.
Geo. R. Barndollar, D. F. Keagy, Woodberry, Pa.
John C. Everhart, Theophilus Snyder, Martinsburg, Pa.
John F. Lowry, C. W. Ashcom, Jas. M. Kinkead, Jas. Eichelberger, Hopewell, Pa.
Jacob B. Williams, Bloody Run, Pa.
Fr. Jordan, S. L. Russell, Bedford, Pa.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The Democratic Senatorial Conferees for the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, met at the Mengel House, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 18th inst.

The following named Conferees were present: *Bedford*—Henry Nicodemus, Esq., Henry F. Smith, J. W. Dickerson, Esq.; *Fulton*—Amos S. Smith, Esq., John G. Jones, Prof. John F. Davis. *Somerset*—Isaac Hugus, Esq., G. W. Benford, H. G. Baer, Esq.

The candidates before the Conference were Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, George A. Smith, Esq., of Fulton, and John O. Kimmell, Esq., of Somerset. Before the first ballot was taken, the names of Messrs. Smith and Kimmell were withdrawn, and Mr. Meyers was unanimously nominated.

On motion, the Conference adjourned *sine die*. ISAAC HUGUS, Prest.
JOHN F. DAVIS, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y

BLACK AS A CROW, a few years since, was many a splendid head that is now grey or grizzled. Why not restore it to the yet unwrinkled brow its raven honors? Five minutes effects the splendid transformation. In less time than a rifleman would take to

LOAD AND FIRE

three times the greyest head may be made darker than the

RAVEN'S WING.

No matter of what undesirable tint the hair or whiskers or beard may be, the change to a superb and perfectly natural black or brown is accomplished by one application of

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

without staining the skin or injuring the filaments. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. aug.24-1m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint Bottles at One Dollar, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating; sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over heating by his Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor.—It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. *Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember*, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Courtlandt street, New York. aug.24-1m.

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the

CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON,

and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhœa, colics, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurit es in the blood.—These being removed, the health is restored at once.

Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters Sold by Druggists
aug.24-1m. B. BRANDRETH.

MARRIED.

HITE—OLDHAM.—In Schellsburg, on the 9th of August, by P. Dewalt, Esq., Mr. Jacob A. Hite of Bedford County, and Miss Emily Oldham of Somerset County.

INKS—LITTLE.—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Elisha Inks to Mrs. Catharine Little of Bedford.

DIED.

HARCLEROAD.—In Friend's Cove, August 15th 1866, Henry Harcleroad, aged 57 years, 5 months, and 11 days.

CROYLE—On the 14th inst., Mr. George W. Croyle, jr., of Bedford township, in the 23d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—By a lady, a Silver open-face Cylinder Escapement Watch, in this place, on Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning the watch to
aug.24-1t. THIS OFFICE.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
aug.24,'66.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, on the Juniata river and Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. Well improved, fine meadows, fruit and timber—a very desirable property, at the head of market—the property of Capt. Joseph S. Reed. Will be sold cheap—For price, &c., apply to JOHN P. REED,
aug.24-tf. Att'y, at Bedford.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Frederick Miller, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DORRIER,
aug.24-6t. Adm'r

ROLLING MILL, &c.—A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of September, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of erecting a Rolling Mill Nail Factory, &c., at Hopewell. All persons who feel an interest in the project, and the prosperity of our County, are requested to attend.

JOHN LUTZ,	JOHN CESSNA,
GEORGE BENNYER,	JOB MANN,
S. L. RUSSELL,	WM. H. WATSON,
W. T. MAUGHERTY,	F. C. REAMER,
JOHN F. LOWRY,	J. W. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH W. TATE,	SAMUEL SHUCK,
aug.24-2t.	C. W. ASHCOM.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for the digging out of a basin for a reservoir to supply Bedford with water, (to be 40 feet by 70, and as deep as is necessary) to be completed, so it may be walled by the 1st of October next, will be received at my office up to the 31st of August inst. Contracts to be let by the solid yard.

Also proposals for quarrying hauling the stone, and walling the same. The contract to be finished by the first of October next. Contract to be let by the perch. The lowest bidder to have the contracts.

The specifications for the letting of the above contracts can be examined at my office, previous to the 31st of August inst.

By order of the Town Council,
aug.24-1t. J. PALMER, Clerk.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Buy your TINWARE at
Aug. 10—tf. B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

Legal Notices.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 3d day, A. D. 1866.—David Patterson, *Foreman*, William Rock, Sr., George Smouse, L. D. Sanp, Abraham Reighard, John W. Sams, Joseph Barney, Hezekiah Hammer, George Beckley, Thomas Donshoe, Joseph W. Daniels, Jacob Kensinger, William Crisman, Geo. F. Steel, W. A. Danaker, Phillip Barkman, Lewis Putt, William Stuckey, Lewis Housare, Marion Zembower, H. P. Williams, Jonathan Brindle, William Fluck, Gabriel Hull.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May A. D. 1866.

Attest.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK. Jury Com'rs.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.—Michael Diehl, Ephraim Hoy, John Shaffer, Thomas Rea, Levi Carpenter, Jeremiah Shaw, Cornelius Whetstone, John Burger, Tobias Snyder, George Vonstine, Conrad Claycomb, J. I. Noble, Thos. Oldham, David Price, John Furry, John Sill, W. B. Lambright, Jacob Evans, Levi S. Fluck, Samuel Crisman, Christian Meyers, William Horn, Henry B. Mock, William Rose, Geo. W. Zimmers of Jac., A. H. Hull, John C. Miller, Baltzer Fletcher, William Whip, Calvin Tobias, John B. Fluck, John Alsip, George Gardill, Eli Holsinger, Daniel Berkhimer, D. S. K. Brumbaugh, Joseph Tomlinson, Richard Langdon.

Known and certified at Bedford, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1866.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. } ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com's.
aug.10-4t.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the September Term, 1866, 3d day.

Catharine Tricker	vs	George Tricker,
Thos B Keating	"	Collins, Dull & Co
Isaac Wigfield	"	Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
John Wenter	"	Gideon Williams
Saml Strayer et al	"	Chas Madan
Mich'l Thomas	"	John Skelly et al
Wm Fahner	"	Wm Overocker
Geo Snyder	"	Adolphus Ake et al
F D Beegle	"	Dan'l Wertz et al
White & Swope	"	Patrick Drhew
Jas Getty	"	Same
Bloody Run School Dis	"	W Prov School Dis
J W Beeler's admr	"	Dr B F Harry
T H Blackburn's exec'r	"	John Hull et al
Homer Neice	"	Wm Way
Gideon Hitechew	"	Adam W Miller
Mary Potts	"	Anthony Smith et al
John Luman	"	Jacob Wertz et al
Martin Cordel	"	David Byers
S M Barclay's devisees	"	B W Garretson
Robison Horterinse	"	Geo W Figard
Ann Hinling	"	Israel Oppenheimer
John H Ellet	"	Wm H Aaron

Certified August 6th, 1866.
O. E. SHANNON,
aug.10-4t. Prot'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 1st Monday of September, (being the 3d day,) 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain. Given under my hand and seal the 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Aug. 10, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of William Cypher, administrator, with the Will annexed, of Daniel Cypher, late of Broad Top tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Fetter, of Bedford township, dec'd.

The administration account of James O. Robinett, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Gephart, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of James M. Smith, adm'r of the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Dr. Sam'l G. Statler, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Franklin B. Statler, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Peter R. Hillegass and Jacob B. Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Anna Barbara Hillegass, late of Harrison tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Rebecca A. Riley, acting Executrix of the estate of John Riley, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Henry Whitaker, survivin Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Darr, late of St. Clair tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Reuben Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Geo. W. Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The administration account of Jno. S. Schell and Wm. P. Schell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hon. Peter Schell, late dec'd.

The account of Wm. L. Cashman, surviving Executor of John Cashman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Nycum, adm'r of the estate of Jno. W. Eshelman, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The first and partial account of Daniel Barley, guardian of Malinda Barley, Jackson Barley, Elizabeth Barley, Margaret Barley, Nicholas Barley, Luther S. Barley, Elias F. Barley & Susan Barley, minor children of David Barley, late of South Woodberry tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Joseph W. Tate, guardian of Georgeanna, Rachel, James, Edna, & Mary E. Roby, minor heirs and brothers and sisters of R. W. Johnson Roby, dec'd.

The account of John W. Darr, adm'r. of Abraham Darr, late of the U. S. Army, dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Frederick Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Frederick Hillegass, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County dec'd.

The account of Michael Hillegass & Jacob H. Hillegass, adm'rs of the estate of Peter Hillegass, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Mellott, Esq., adm'r of all & singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Samuel L. Russell, testamentary guardian or trustee, under the will of Elizabeth Wertz, dec'd., of Mary Ellen Franks, now Mrs. Mary Ellen Dunham, wife of Azariah Dunham.

The account of Nathan Robison, adm'r of the goods and chattles &c., which were of John Robison, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, made in pursuance of the order of the Orphans' Court, as guardian of Hetty Miller, minor child of Samuel Miller, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Final account of John B. Fluck, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of Phillip & Wilson Clark, executors of the last Will of Joel Clark, late of West Providence tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John S. & Israel Morris, adm'rs of the estate of Jacob Morris, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., adm'r of the goods and chattles and credits which were of Thomas Riffle, late of Juniata tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of Lerew Weimer, adm'r of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Adolphus Ake, adm'r of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Francis Corle, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of George H Sleek, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W Sleek, late of the township of Napier Bedford county, dec'd

The account of John Cessna, executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd

Final account of George W. Cessna, adm'r of Peter W Cessna, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The administration account of David Miller, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Mrs. Ann E. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The administration account of Thomas J. Croyle, adm'r of the estate of Michael Stuff, late of Union tp., Bedford County, dec'd.

The account of John Alsip, Esq., adm'r of the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of H. Nicodemus, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The second supplemental account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the exec's of the last will &c., of Abraham Kerns, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, surviving executor of the last Will &c., of Joseph Hewett, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
aug.10-4t Register.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AT
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Dry Goods, &c.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

We have the best

CALICOES

at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS

at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS

incomparably low.

American and French

Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE

and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.

Come one, Come all, and give us a call.

HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.

jun1.-3m.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

WAGONS.—Two new two horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3.-4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, one-half under cultivation, well improved. Fruit and Timber abundant. Situate in Napier township. For particulars, price, &c., apply to
JHON P. REED, Ag't.
aug.27-6t. Bedford, Pa.

WANTED.—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All in our debt over six months are respectfully requested to pay us. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be called upon, only once more; afterwards the proper officer will wait upon them.
aug3.-4t. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRUNGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
jul.21-3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three bates, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—The undersigned citizens of Bedford township, Bedford County, take this method of informing the public, that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall tresspass by fishing, hunting, gathering nuts or berries, cutting timber, or in any manner whatever, on their respective premises.

F. Schnably, William Fletcher, John S. Imler, Michael Earnest, Samuel Beegle, Chas. Colfelt, Adam Imler, J. D Helsell, Wm S Fluck, John Earnest, Barbara Zimmers Jonathan Diehl, Robert Fyan, William Koons, S Imler, Daul Price, Alexander C Price, Alexander Diehl, Henry Beegle, John S Ritchey, Mrs C Barnhart, John Yount, Wm Shaizer, Wm. Schofield.
aug.10-3t.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world.
jul.13,'66.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy go

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

For I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
jan15.'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.
. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the traveling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
may25,'66.—tf.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.
jun8.—3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL,
apr.13.'66. Proprietor.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in such it time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the *ERIE PUMP*— certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate
Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug 1, '65—1y

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods;
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!
I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!
I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!
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HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York;*
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20,'65.—1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired a unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

*Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used